The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. V. PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 12, 1868. NO. 285.

FIRST EDITION.

5 O'CLOCK, A. M.

WASHINGTON.

The Instructions to Gen. Buchanan.

Southern State Governments Recognized

The Revenue Commissionership.

Another Speech by Wade Hampton.

South Carolina Can't Support Blair.

Investigation of the Cattle Disease.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 11, 1868.

Instructions to Gen. Buchanan.

The instructions given to General Buchanan were prepared by General Schofield with strict regard to Louisiana being as much a loyal State government as that of Pennsylvania and Ohio, and were fully approved by the President. The order influence the course to be pursued in all the colored States, and everything will be done here and initiated upon from the department commanders at the South, to insure speedy action in case of any trouble. Leading Democrats here are disgusted, affirming that the course taken in the matter strikes directly at one of the main planks of their platform. None of the Democratic papers have to-day seen fit to mention the subject even in the editorial columns.

The Revenue Commissionership.

Although General Grants did not finish his opinion in regard to Commissioner Rollins in time for the Cabinet meeting to-day, it will be sent to Mr. Rollins to-morrow. It is understood that Mr. Evarts's conclusion is that no vacancy has been created by an acceptance of the kind of resignation Mr. Rollins tendered, so no successor has been confirmed.

Change to the Senate.

The States of Maryland and Delaware have been added to the District of Columbia so far as Freedman's Bureau affairs are concerned, with headquarters in this city, General Charles Howard in command.

Wade Hampton.

The main another speech, reasserting that he is the author of the clause in the Democratic platform declaring the reconstruction acts unconstitutional.

Can't Swallow Blair.

A late South Carolina paper has a list of persons, on the line of march of Frank Blair's corps, who lost various articles, which is commencing, and then says that, although they have always been Democrats, they cannot support a ticket with Blair's name on it.

Clerks Reinstated.

Secretary Schofield to-day ordered the reinstatement of fourteen of the clerks who were discharged some time since from the Commissioner's office. Nearly all put on duty again were soldiers. The work in that office had already begun to fall seriously behind, on account of the reduction made.

The Cattle Disease.

The Agricultural Department here is taking active measures to secure a full investigation into the causes and nature of the newly developed cattle disease.

Mrs. Trumbull

Is still somewhat better to-day. The Senator feels quite encouraged about her.

WASHINGTON, August 11.

CONGRESS AND ITS ACTIONS.

None of the Congressmen are greeted for in the new records are here yet. It is expected The Stanchfields, one at St. Louis and one for the Sixth District of Indiana, Wigan county, have been appointed. About ten deputies were employed by Commissioner Rollins before he left Washington to attend to important business which may be undergoing inspection when the new law expires. He has appointed over 250 nominations for gaugers, about forty appointments have already been made. The Commissioner's office has received confidential information of the resignation of Watt H. Boyle, recently appointed Assessor of the Fifth Pennsylvania District. Resignation has been generally decided on the subject of the legal effect of the resignation of Mr. Rollins, pending the Senate, which it is considered will cover the whole ground of all the questions that have arisen concerning the Commissioner. Letters of internal revenue, Collectors, Assessors, and offices to which appointments are to be thought to be pending, will probably, when the matter is finally decided by the Secretary of the Treasury, and will not be done promptly and will commence within the jurisdiction of the Treasury Department that elsewhere.

THE CATTLE DISEASE.

Spread of Diseased Cattle in New York —Scarcity in the Dutch Gate from Bad Food—Precautionary Measures.

NEW YORK, August 11.—This morning for the cattle of Indiana cattle, destined for the Hudson City Yards, arrived over the Erie road, and were examined as an old stagecoach horses were at Bergen Hill, when it was ascertained that most of the cattle were healthy, but four or five were ailing, which were immediately ordered killed and buried.

Dr. Harris, of the Board of Health, has been stationed at the Bergen Yards to examine the cattle on arrival, which are to be quarantined for several days.

Dr. Harris states that of thirteen head purchased in New York yards apparently healthy, all were attacked with disease after they had been driven to the Hudson county and slaughtered, and that large numbers of diseased meat have been sold in the market, despite the outstanding the extraordinary precautions to prevent it. Some of the cattle had come from the most distant parts of the State, and the disease developed during the recent heated term; that these cattle were principally middle aged persons, and that the disease was mainly attributable to the poisonous and unwholesome food. He says that the disease is not contagious to human beings, but that meat must be used at once that is not in a thoroughly healthy condition. The family are on a visit to Jersey City.

The city here, of New York, numbered at one time 10. The cows were saved.

The scheme Eldorado, from Philadelphia, for Richmond, Va., foundered at sea Saturday. The crew escaped.

The report that seven persons were drowned at Atlantic City, Monday afternoon, is untrue. It appears that a party of ladies and gentlemen were out sailing, when the yacht was capsized, and they were all thrown into the water, but none were drowned, although the male dancers escaped from watery graves.

J. J. Brooks, formerly Inspector of Internal Revenue, has been appointed Examiner of Distilleries in Philadelphia.

Richard Barron was caught in the falling of a West Philadelphia brewery Monday and instantly killed.

The prize fight between Barney Mullen and Dan Dillon, in Philadelphia, on Monday, resulted in a victory for the first named after forty minutes had been fought.

The annual convention of St. John's Baptist Societies of the United States, which last year was held in Troy, is this year to be held in Springfield, Mass. Insects, on the 15th and 16th of October.

An eight mile boat race took place in New York harbor Monday between John Biss and John Scott, the latter is known as the champion Sot White Hall Row Boats. The race was won by Biss in one hour and twenty-nine minutes. Scott was badly managed twice during the race, and was beaten by a few minutes. The stakes were four hundred dollars. A large amount of money changed hands among the crowd on shore and their friends, who filled the battery.

There was a case of cholera in New York on Sunday.

At a mass meeting of bricklayers in New York Monday a resolution passed appointing a committee to confer with the master masons upon a compromise relative to certain rules of union. If one of the two are not then satisfied to no compromise on the eight hour question, the committee might be done in respect to permitting men to work more than eight hours. Nevertheless, it was evident the majority of the bricklayer present were anxious to have the matter come way.

Hugh McEvoy and Patrick McElroy, both, are, have been elected to a quarrel in Brooklyn on Sunday night, when the former struck the latter across the face with a mooring iron, knocking out his front teeth, breaking his nose, and destroying one of his eyes.

James Dade assaulted a woman named Gillen, in Brooklyn, Sunday, she having a baby in her hands at the time. The baby was so badly injured that it died. Dade has been held for trial.

A body found on Saturday in East River, New York, proves to be that of Chas. Eliot, formerly a judge in California, but for nine years a member of the firm of Berenger & Co., of New York city. He is understood to have received four thousand dollars on Friday from the transfer of a mortgage, and as there is a reward of one hundred dollars for the body, and the watch and money are missing, there can be no doubt he was robbed and murdered.

Jos Coburn, in a card yesterday, declines to meet McGlade in the ring, but avows his willingness to fight at a fire or week's notice. He will be on hand at the appointed place in New York on Thursday, and if McGlade or some representative does not appear, will claim the money.

No arrangement has yet been made between the Washington and master masons of New York.

Mademoiselle Testvo, the opera singer, cannot engage on the Ville de Paris.

An attempt is to be made to-day to raise up the wreck of the steamer Scotland, off Sandy Hook.

The body of another man was found floating in the river in Hudson avenue, Brooklyn, yesterday. An offensive smell makes proximity to the body impossible. The floating upon of the bodies of the drowning men of the Scotland, and the discovery of Dwight, Cunningham, who was last seen on Saturday morning, indicates that the family are on a visit to some friends at a distance.

The city here, of New York, foundered at sea on the 7th. The crew were saved.

The schooner Lucy Ann

The Daily Commercial

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 12, 1868.

THE COMMERCIAL is the largest daily paper in the State, and gives daily one-fourth more reading than any other paper in Pittsburgh. It is the only Pittsburgh paper that uses the telegraph liberally, gives full market reports, and all the news of the day.

As proof of the ultimate placed on the market reports of the COMMERCIAL, we will state that they are regularly copied in the New York Economist, Shipping List, Iron Age, and other papers of like character in that and other cities, and that leading English commercial papers and circulars regularly express them with credit. There is neither the limited notice, hardly an Iron Factory, Oil Refinery, or leading manufactory of any kind that is not a subscriber to the COMMERCIAL, principally, because its reports are the only full and reliable given of the Pittsburgh markets.

National Union Republican Ticket.

FOR PRESIDENT,

ULYSSES S. GRANT.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

SCHUYLER COLFAX.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL OF PENN'A.

JOHN F. HARTRANFT.

FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL OF PENN'A.

JACOB M. CAMPBELL.

FOR CONGRESS-AT-LARGE,

JAMES A. LOGAN.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS,

AT LARGE.

G. Rhoades Clarke, of Philadelphia.
Thos. H. Burrowes of Erie.

District.	District.
1. W. U. Hensel,	13. Samuel Calvin,
2. W. J. Turner,	14. H. F. Waggoner,
3. Wm. B. Wilson,	15. Gideon Omensetter,
4. G. W. Hill,	16. John Stewart,
5. Wilson C. Smith,	17. George W. Scott,
6. A. H. Dill,	18. A. G. Olmsted,
7. Isaac Benson,	19. Andrew Stein,
8. Henry C. Hall,	20. H. C. Johnson,
9. Morris Patterson,	21. J. K. Ewing,
10. Wm. Elliott,	22. A. H. Coffroth,
11. Wm. Davis,	23. A. W. Crawford,
12. W. W. Watson,	24. J. S. Black.

COUNTY TICKET.

CONGRESS—JAMES S. NEGLEY.

ASSEMBLY—GEORGE WILSON, MILES S. HUMPHREY, VINCENT WILLIS, JAMES TAYLOR, SAMUEL KERR, GEORGE F. ROMAN.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY—CLIFFORD L. PENNOCK.

ASSISTANT DISTRICT ATTORNEY—J. S. FLACK.

CONTROLLER—HENRY LAUFFER.

COUNTY COMMISSIONER—JONATHAN MILLER.

COUNTY SURVEYOR—S. L. MOSELEY.

COUNTY AUDITOR—GEORGE C. BURLEY.

THE circular which has recently appeared in England denied on the back of showing that neither party in this country means repudiation, has been forwarded by eminent bankers to their agents here to counteract the force in the country of that evil, unless the interest felt abroad in our politics.

THE most effective campaign paper for Republicans is the WEEKLY COMMERCIAL. The last number contains the speeches of Senator MORTON and Representative BUTLER, and a scathing exposure of BLAIR, exposure extracts from the Southern press and speeches of other orators, besides a large amount of other effective political matter and miscellaneous reading—in all nearly forty columns, equal to a good size volume.

THE Democratic State Committee are ejaculating, idle, which may or may not be correct, setting forth such county's share of the national debt and consequent burthen of taxation. It seems to us that this must prove an unlucky document—a continual reminder that but for the Democratic party there would have been no rebellion; consequently no debt and no taxation. We feel like thanking Samuel WAGNER for thus annihilating the morality and treason of his own party.

WILLIAM HARTRON addressed a SEYMOUR and BLAIR meeting at Aiken, S. C., on the 4th inst., in which he said that in fighting for the rebellion he simply did his duty, and that in the present contest he was keeping right on fighting for the same cause. He regarded his former description of the reception and influence accorded to the Southern delegates in the Tammany Convention, and concluded by saying he joined none of his love for the "Lost Cause," which would finally triumph in the election of SEYMOUR and BLAIR.

THE CITY PRIMARY ELECTIONS.

There is no change in the political situation since yesterday. Mr. JAMES ROSS, it is asserted, still adheres to his determination to enter the contest for the Mayoralty, and even a vigorous combination will not discourage him. Had he come before the people at an earlier day, and under different circumstances, his friends would have had some chance to show their partiality for him, but being announced at the eleventh hour, and in the heat of a very animated and apparently close contest, he certainly cannot hope to rally the strength which he otherwise would. However, this is a matter solely for his own judgment and that of his friends. We frankly assert that he has not the slightest prospect of success, but if he and his advocates think otherwise, the field is open to them.

There is unusual activity and energy displayed among the several candidates and their friends, and there will unquestionably be a large vote polled. Tickets are being plentifully distributed in places where polls-houses are went to congregate, and in some of the wards arrangements have been made for taking voters to the polls. All efforts to get out the vote are commendable, but let the voting be confined to the members of the party, and fairly conducted by the election boards. Any nominations claimed through palpable misrepresentation the result of a fair expression of the Republican voters of the city—will be set aside either by the judges of the election or the people. There are those who will be professedly with us, on Saturday next, but not of us, who will resort to almost any means in order to distract the party and pave the way for the election of a Democratic Mayor. Republicans understand this matter fully, and it behooves them to use every effort to prevent the execution of any such scheme. Vigilance Committees should be appointed in every ward, and they should be composed of gentlemen of character and discernment, who will see that all voters are not allowed to vote unchallenged, and that the constitution of the party shall have a fair opportunity to express their preference under the new system of voting directly for candidates to be nominated.

"CHEERS FOR JEFF DAVIS."

The cheer that closed the JAMES BUCHANAN DUNCAN dinner at Liverpool Exchange, represented the feeling portrayed by LORD BROUGHAM in his work on Socrates, the class that gave the live. HENRY WARD BEECHER all of his trials to obtain a hearing when he spoke in Liverpool, the class that connived and rejoiced at the escape of the ALABAMA, the class that contributed largely to mature plans to carry on an agitation for secession, and boldly demanded the recognition of the Southern Confederacy by the Governments of France and England. The majority of the Liverpool merchants were in favor of the Seagle, and their cheers for the wife President drew that they sympathized with the views professed by the leaders of the DUNCANITES.

From that time came chiefly the success in blockade running. They found ships, almost entire gentlemen run the operations, in many instances with but loss, and protected cabins at every opportunity. If but class had not cheered JEFF. DAVIS, they would have changed their views and principles entirely.

Liverpool always was in favor of the prime. Its merchants opposed the examination of cases in the West Indies as long as they could, and when the cases were carried out, Liverpool merchants were named first, Liverpool merchants aided in the working out of the abominable system. As a rule, the opportunistic system, though growing Liverpool merchants, though growing rich from trading with America, are decidedly the most jealous of our opponents. The worst portion of them are TORIES. They did not with any disturbance of the social system of the South, they were growing rich from slave grown cotton, and reconciled, if the South secured her independence, that the flow of wealth would continue. They viewed with apathy all attempts to raise cotton in other parts of the world, and staked their money in ventures to aid the Confederates.

JEFF. DAVIS is wise in his day and generation. He goes to men of his own class. He is skilled in what merchants of Liverpool planned, but failed to execute. Their purpose from first to last was to involve FRANCE and ENGLAND in war with AMERICA. At one time they nearly succeeded. It was only the bold attitude of the people—the workers, that prevented it. Though nearly a million of "cotton operatives" were out of employment, they resisted the blandishments and bribery of the Southern party and cheered for the NORTH when they scarcely knew where their next meal was to come from.

AMERICA has not to thank the rich men of FRANCE and ENGLAND for abstinence from meddling. All that diplomacy could do was exhausted in methods to embroil the governments, but the people, believing AMERICA to be the home of the people, where people had power to make laws, would not consent to any interference.

CHEERS for JEFF. DAVIS on Liverpool Exchange, by no means represent the state of sectional feeling, but of that portion in sympathy with the leaders of the rebellion. There are millions in FRANCE and ENGLAND who will utter curses loud and deep that the traitor has sought sanctuary in those countries. If JEFF. DAVIS is given a public dinner, it is not unlikely that he will declare against the bottom portion of EUROPE, and in favor of settled and ordinary governments.

ONE OF THE DEMOCRATIC LEAD-ERS.

The Southern journals, in their eagerness to disprove the charges made against JEFF. DAVIDSON, resort to every pretext to secure his record. Some of their attempts are very lame indeed, and, generally speaking, the more elaborate they are, the more unsuitable they prove. Recently one of these anxious journals applauded as "apology," purporting to come from the pen of one General D. H. EASTON, (whoever he may be—we confess to have no knowledge of the General whatever,) and published in a "prominent Eastern journal," with some editorial comments which we are inclined to class of a piece with the apology. Alluding to the FORT PILLOW massacre, General EASTON, after asserting that FORREST used all means overtures and every measure in restraining his forces from the completion of the horrible butchery they were engaged in when he ordered his command, continues:

> [illegible]

Who has not heard of the witness who proved too much? Pray step to the front, General EASTON, where the people can see you. Why, you are a greater curiosity than the monster you attempted to whitewash. You, a Union General, apologizing for the atrocities committed by the demon of FORT PILLOW! Now, if you have ever stood the brunt of battle among brave Northern soldiers, pray tell us if you have ever met, or ever heard of such "peculiar forces" as you have attempted to describe in the Union armies? Did you serve in the Southwest, or on your seat at Washington? How do you know that FORREST "moved rapidly from place to place?" Did he follow you? Come, tell us who did the quickest running, and, more particularly, who wearied? Were you known amongst the four distances which he was so unfortunate as to "butt" against in our dog Like a mule against a fence, on the Cumberland Mountains? As all swore, tell us how you came by the appearance which enabled you to determine the "effect" moving "rapidly from place to place" had upon Union troops. Would you accept the command of "reckless, desperate men, who all their lives had been taught to hold the life of a negro equal to that of a dog?"

General EATON may be a gentleman in the popular sense of the term, and so brave as the bravest in the land. He is brave. We admit it at once, because it requires a very brave man to volunteer such an apology to the American people as he presents. (If we are to believe our eyes and Southern assurance,) for the demon of FORT PILLOW. But he does not come up to our standard of a brave Christian. This apology, which it appears is an act after, has, in fact, been as much by the demon himself. He has acknowledged his presence at the massacre, and defended it upon purely military grounds. At least that is the general belief. But whether he does or does not, may 9, we affirm that nothing can warrant the acceptance of such a command as has been described. It is true to the letter. We have infallible evidence of the fact. As well might a proselyte of the Inquisition commission of his crew as a means to conceal his horrible villainies, when at the foot of the gallows. If even public opinion is corrupt, it is in the unanimous verdict awarded those who, of their own free will, and unfrighted by the Devil, ratify overture upon the line of conduct that leaves them without the pale of civilized society.

The truth is known to most of us concerning N. B. FORREST. The man who could wantonly slaughter cattle, horses and swine in the atrocious attempt to poison the water upon which Union soldiers were compelled to subsist, would hesitate at nothing. And this FORREST, aided by MINGOES, volunteered and accomplished even our troops were moving upon Bowling Green. No wonder the Southern press find employment in scouring his record. Not all the testimony of the Southern press, the Southern people, all the Union Generals combined can brighten the diabolical record of the demon of FORT PILLOW.

CINCINNATI is determined to have a new park. The place considered best adapted is about seven miles in a direction a little south from the city. The tract of land is known as "The Riverside Farm," and contains about eleven hundred acres. The park is to be connected with the city by a boulevard one hundred feet in width and lined on either side with trees. The park itself is to contain winding avenues, with fine gravel roads, lined with hedges and shrubberies and studded with trees throughout the entire length. The Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad runs near the proposed park, and thus it will be easy of access to those who do not keep private means of conveyance.

MR. BRYCE has promised to furnish information of the capabilities of the various States for wine growing, with a view to encouraging French emigration. It seems to be regarded with certainty that many portions of the States are eminently adapted to this purpose, as some interesting facts point to some of the Southern States where labor is cheap, and inducements to engage attention when the official information is afforded.

THE King of the SANDWICH Islands is not flattering to pride up in his territory. He is in great trouble about the payment alleged to be due to the native rebels in the islands, after the Confederate forces for the establishment of their empire on that island. The cargoes of Japanese coolies are said to be a nuisance, and the King is trying to engage attention when the official information is afforded.

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THE Richmond *Enquirer* says it is "too much to prove" that "the party who sustain treason for the Presidency is a Canadian Party." From further discourse of half a column, of which this is the beginning, we agree our readers.

THE Republican Convention of Chicago, in discussing the majority of one, found him back 20,000 years.

AUSTRIA AND THE POPE.

Bacon Burst's Reply to the Allocution.

BACON BURST has replied at length to the Papal Allocution concerning AUSTRIA. The document is written in a calm and temperate spirit, marked more by sorrow than anger. His Holiness the Pope cannot fail to see, in the perusal of the reply, the importance of the Holy See in taking such marked notice of AUSTRIAN legislation.

The reply of BACON BURST indicates that those in authority are not "still disposed" towards the Pope; but that the people, by their subservience and determination, forced the enactment of those laws that gave special cause of complaint to the Holy Father and his advisers. The BACON BURSTIAN constitution, and regulated "the Holy See does not give the idea of the existence of a certain tendency to moderate its expressions in so far as the views held by the Church will permit."

That is a signal move cutting that hawks, language. AUSTRIA, says the BACON, cannot be compared to other countries in its freedom to the Holy See. "There we laid hands on the hierarchy, on the possessions of the Church! Have we suppressed the Catholic religion or its ministers?" The BACON regrets that the Holy See did not take his premonitions into account, for by the restraining language of the Allocution, the question has been removed from theological into political discussion.

Silent State documents there is always a cold respectability, indicative of high polish, which does not allow itself to the common passions of mankind. Yet these documents, dressed and spiced with the courtesies of courts, mean more than the vulgar persons of determination expressed in every day life. The Pope assisted AUSTRIA in the strongest terms. A state's rights through BACON BURST, is supporting that His Holiness should not forget what is due to the progress of the age as to maintain to future millions of people on the duty they owe to the church. The effect of the Allocution has been marked in AUSTRIA. BACON BURST pointed out that "the Allocution contained no allusion to the legislation for AUSTRIA concerning marriages, schools and other matters, that the excitement, which had grown since 1855 against the Concordat, would be stopped. By the use of partial threats and language not in accordance with the occasion, the Allocution has made the reform party of AUSTRIA, ten times more embittered against interference by the Holy See than it was formerly.

NOT only so, BACON BURST rises in dignity when he appreciates the question of dungeons. It will be remembered that there was a passage in the Allocution specially addressed to the Hungarian Bishops. This was the setting fire to gunpowder. The Pope called, by diplomatic use and spiritual privileges, to punish AUSTRIA through HUNGARY, which has been the bulwark of the Empire for many years. In this there has been a lamentable failure, and BACON BURST points out this is greatly to the satisfaction of the HUNGARIAN people.

"And Then it Came to This."

THE WILKES (Canada) *Tradesman* and WILLIS' *Register* have lost all hatred for the human. They were, no sooner him thinking when he is a Democrat, he is a very sensible politician. They have a gifted colored man named WILLIS ROLLINS, at BOSTON RANGE, who pleases the Democratic watchdog. He has taken the measure of SEYMOUR and BLAIR, and the Democratic pass him on, as the latest sensations may be assembled.

NOT only so, the papers in which, we allude, recommend the employment of fifty colored speakers to go amongst their brethren and tell of the miseries inflicted by the radicals. They say that much good will result from such a course of policy, as the colored people are more easily moved by their own color than by the whites.

So, then, the negro is not objected to if he is only a tool in the hands of dangerous conjurors? The more of the papers in the Rebel Chorus when that there is no objection to colored voters when they are in harmony with the Tammany platform. It is pressing to see a recognition of colored votes under any circumstances. The papers that call on the public to send WILLIS ROLLINS forward in the good cause of Democracy, must have high ideas of colored intellect, or they would not seek to place it in sympathy with their party. After this let us not hear any more of the unfitness of the colored population to discuss politics.

Notice to India.

SOME time since we stated that a case had occurred occurring native in India. A lunatic was found who applied the torch, and when the flames rose about the corpse and the wife the custom-born of the natives tears forth in all its evil form. Such an open violation of law could not be allowed to pass. The matter was brought before the courts and fourteen natives implicated were sentenced to transportation for life, thirty for ten years, and eleven for five years.

These sentences have caused great excitement amongst the Hindoos, and the local authorities protest against their being carried into execution. The British government is determined to put a stop to the foolish practice, and wants public opinion in the locality in carrying it out.

TWO events came from Chicago of more than ordinary interest in that line in which that city excels. A lone widow married a man, and after living with him some time her daughter came from Canada and lived with them. The husband of the mother transferred his affections to the daughter, and the two women have been held for trial, having been divorced in their Hindu laws. The other story is that of a bride for a week who drowned herself. For first husband, after marrying her, made love to her eldest sister, and having obtained a divorce married her. The suicide married another man, and a week after the wedding she ran away, and the body was not found until seven months after. The father of the girl died of a broken heart through the treachery of his children.

TEXAS is now an opportunity for France to establish herself in the East. On the 20th of June last a French trading station planted near the frontier of Cochin China, was attacked by a band of Annamite rebels. There were two Frenchmen and a native Christian there, who were pressed and massacred. On the 25th of June, a French fleet appeared and completed the place. A French expedition to the East is now considered certain; and a writer says, "It is not an improbability that the entire empire of AN-NAM will be brought under French control."

THE state of poor Queen CAROLINE'S health is such as still to give concern. She is certainly attended by her sister in law, Queen MARIE-THERESE. In the beginning of June, on the approach of the anniversary of QUEEN'S, the sacrificial epidemic symptoms. It may be that WILHELMINE deserved his fate; but the guilty party JOHN SAMPSON, has escaped all punishment save shame, and there are few who will refuse sympathy for poor CAROLINE, who did not deserve such cruel usage by fate.

ANOTHER excursion to the Rocky Mountains over the Union Pacific Railroad has departed from CHICAGO, consisting of the Board of Aldermen, Board of Education, Board of Health, Board of Public Works, Commissioners, city officers generally, and reporters from each of the daily papers. All the complimentary dinners tended to aldermanic taste and capacity were attended to the party in a separate car, which, it is said, were to be paid for by the corporation.

THE Richmond organ of the EX-KING DEMOCRACY says "three, seymour's position," as declared in his letter of acceptance, "subtracts him at the head of every Southern white man, and will secure for him whatever electoral support our Congressional friends may be unable fraudulently to count for their own candidates."

WE are informed that at a Sunday and Day meeting at Dunbar, a few evenings ago, these were given for JEFF. DAVIS and the "Stars and Bars" was sung. Why not?

THE *Press* asserts that treasonable bonds have already been issued in Philadelphia for election purposes by certain prominent Democrats, who believe it to be colored naturalization papers and thereby secure votes. Under the guise of honoring persons, these bonds are covered with pictures of Democratic heroes and social tastes, bordered and corralled like mules, to be issued out on the second Tuesday in October. This is practical Democracy.

GOVERNOR SWANN is not only never owned a government bond, but, acting as one of the trustees of a Savings Bank in Union, which bank invested some of its funds in government bonds, Governor SWANN appeared at a meeting of the Trustees, made a motion directing the Treasurer to sell all the government bonds as not being a safe investment. The motion did not carry because the majority of the Trustees were sensible loyal men.

IN and around Oberlin, Ohio, grapes are looking well, although many vines are dead, pulled from the effects of last season's drouth. Apples are abundant. From Oberlin to Toledo apples are good concerning grapes, potatoes and corn, and the farmers are expecting to pay income taxes, and are well pleased with the prospect.

A Word About Words.

It will not need a special revelation for any body to discover that if our caption is good English, then "to word" may sometimes mean more words than one. And this is point of fact is true as is verified by common usage. But the mention of usage at once puts one in mind of the fact that a very common usage may be in opposition to the book authority or to the dictionary and grammar. And this word "authority" serves to remind us that the voice of the dictionary has not that humble character which once it was supposed to have, but that its claims have been considerably advanced—rightfully or not, so that now it seems to be not simply the recorder of good usage, but the source from which alone usage is to derive its legitimateness. The fact is that the dictionary from being itself the subject and collector, has advanced to the dignity of king, and from the days of Samuel (not to name "the event" in the White House) until this day, when for the most part a servile homage is rendered to Noah, culture, at least, has recognized its supremacy as a necessity of the times.

NOW in the matter of pronunciation, (not to say correct spelling, a thing which is rapidly passing out of use in manuscript copy,) one is frequently "brought up" quite suddenly. Thus you hear a man of some culture say he would make an ing-ury, and instantly another makes an in-quiry, which latter the book affirms to be right. Nine times out of ten men say "converse-a-tion," as the dictionary says it is "obsolete." One man attempts to "de-monstrate" a problem, but another with dictionary in hand resolves to dem-onstrate it; and while the former seeks to become the de-mon-strator, the other by author ity is the de-monstrator. A member of that incorruptible body, the Pennsylvania Legislature, once discussing at large had occasion to use the word "technical," which he was pleased to call "tek'nical," which was duly noted down by another member who had possession of the books; and after a few days had been honorable met, when Mr. S. resisted that his pronunciation longer the being of the Pennsylvania Dutch persuasion; should suffer no dishonor, charged upon the erring Mr. H. S. his offense, which greatly provoked the latter, who replied in terms more emphatic than polite, and more profane than religious, that it was his opinion that Mr. S. should instantly quit taking down members' words and watching their pronunciation, giving it as his deliberate judgment that they came to Harrisburg to make laws and not to learn pronunciation, and ended his philippic by saying that if Mr. S. desired to retain his friendship he must "quit his tek'nical spelling." This it is said, was the only instance of a difficulty arising from the cause. "Well, well, all very well," said Mr. S., "but Mr. T., I want you to understand that if you desire to retain my friendship you must not say tek'nical again." Thus it is seen that a single word unpronounced may mar the unison of a selection of men as lofty even as legislators—which dread result might be prevented by a due acquaintance with the right dictionary. The right dictionary, and therein a slight reflection upon the literary taste of the times, is Webster's unabridged. What the world did in matters of this kind before the Merriams began to fulfill their mission on this continent, may perhaps be known to some persons of a certain age, and how people got along before Noah's flood of spelling books and dictionaries occurred may possibly be in the memories of some of the oldest inhabitants. When once this publishing house began its herculean labors—and the great "unabridged" was sent forth—here was an end to controversy, and at length rest was found. Webster is for first begotten the "oracle of the dictionaries"—and to him all men turn with the oath in favor of the latter. Words can correctly describe the zeal with which "words" were chased and hunted—and captured and manacled—and to swell the vast vocabularies of the "authorities," and new editions with synonyms, "pictures," and sinonyms were issued, and therefore we say that there is an important significance in the phrase "the right dictionary." For it is possible to get the wrong dictionary even from the right publisher and by the right editor, as an incident or twain evinces—as for example: "he had been, in our early days, diligently taught to say 'never-more,' and felt embarrassed in the position by when we thought to be universal custom. But one day we heard an eloquent and genius speaker say "never-more," and so we took a note of it, and went forthwith to "Webster's Unabridged"—a good old copy of Merriam's first edition, and in that found the word as heard, and so we mentally conformed. But just why the same publishers have sent forth a new edition of the Unabridged—and also a "New National Dictionary"—both beautiful specimens of typography, and the latter a perfect gem of book craft, of Wood street, we found it hard to fathom

The Daily Commercial

FROM THE SOUTH.

Pacification, Florida—Up the St. John's River to Palatka—Unemployed Regiment—Mr. Augustine and Back to Jacksonville—Inauguration in St. John's Valley—Southern Hospitality and Energy—From Savannah to Memphis—The Cotton, Etc.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.
Rockwood, Tenn., August 7, 1868.

Your Florida correspondent did not quite complete his tour through the Peninsular State. Unfavorable advices, by telegraph, of the health of an invalid brother at Memphis, Tenn., necessitated a hurried departure from Jacksonville, on the St. John's, for the sickbed—God grant it may not be the grave of one so sorely loved.

I think my former letter advanced me no farther than our landing at Fernandina. This is not what you would call a very lively place, but one also has become accustomed with the people will not do service at a degeneration of Providence which frowns like a few days amid delightful preceding hospitalities. The landing here is a fine one, and the Florida Railroad connects the city with Cedar Keys on the Gulf. Steamers from New York and Mobile run to these respective termini, making a line that gains three or four days's advantage over the steamers between New York and Mobile that round the peninsula. There is also a saving in insurance.

The elegant and comfortable steamer Lizzie Baker brought me from Fernandina to Pacific. This is as far up the St. Johns as the Charleston or Savannah steamers run. The river itself, however, is navigable a long day's journey further up by good sized steamers, and it is surprising what a number of new channels of communication this steamers and barges are opening up among the countless lakes of that wonderful country. I know of no place in the world more inviting to enterprising spirits, even if they had no estimate there nothing but the large area of engraving incredible pains. I afterward with most delighted interest to the discourse of just such a one, Mr. H. L. Hart, of Pacific, so, with easy in hand, he traced out known explorations, where, with a little manner as an omnipotent and furnished by himself, he had either found or made a way amid the wilds of Southern Florida. I took it much to heart to find I was obliged to decline his invitation to see, with my own eyes, the marvels of a region so abundantly so rich.

It so happened that on the few days I was allowed to spend at Pacific, were chosen by a race of people called blind mercilessness for their annual visitation. These creatures are concentrated mainly for their appearance. They are quite inoffensive, except that they occupy space that is better held by atmospheric air. The train is to pass through a cloud of them, flowing into your mouth, eyes, ears, and nose to any of the external organs of sense, comes pretty near to being stifled. They are not killed, as is evidenced by their rushing to the light from the brightest illumination or incandescence, but they make their way through their eyes worse of no practical use in directing their way. They are active only at evenings. I was present at one of these occasions, at which they made themselves disagreeably prominent. They covered the sacred precincts of the sanctuary with such zeal, and paid such marked attention to the officiating priest, that he was on the score of light and dark side of him, that to say certain invention, on several occasions was he was indulging in the ornamental exploration, they embraced the opportunity so lavishly presented of rushing into the inner halls of human speech, to explore the source of the sounds and the cause of the motions. Expansive generally limited to perhaps four or five evenings in the year.

I had the pleasure of visiting my friends at St. Augustine. It is a quaint old place, with its streets, after your rule of eighteen miles from the river, necessarily should the coach be an influence in shooting the boarder to stay at for one or two days at the longest. Not so with one. What a restless legacy they bequeath to memory! How often in the miracle of construction prolonged and secured to us in those moments of the soul when we are most conscious of the need of support!

The ancient city still lives; the surf still roars grandly; the narrow little streets are still quiet; the sun bleaches still more its old houses, and mellows the tone of the ancient bells in the towers among the sea wall; and the boats of the fish trade are warmly at work with their enlivened industry. But the fatal influence of the Northern invasion, the beginning of which I have alluded to, is stronger than would now make its hostile presence apparent.

Jacksonville, not far from the mouth of the St. Johns, is growing the fastest growth, indeed, this season St. John's country is alive with immigration. Here it is those can so emerge from all parts of the healthiest of America to succeed all over Florida, and there and county associations have been formed to give reliable information in regard to the resources of the State.

Of my present experiences of Southern hospitality at Tallahassee, Montgomery and Mobile, I will not speak at length, as we are not far from Memphis. Allow me, however, to say to our citizens in the energy with which the Southern people have re-established their lines of communication, and the spirit of the entire population in the extreme confidence with the opening the confines of the trade. I greatly enjoyed the railroading from Savannah to Montgomery, a distance of 300 miles, in company with a committee appointed, but I have found it one of the most comfortable and, aside from my own personal officials as one, the most interesting journeys I ever took in a railroad car. Of course, I never took it in any country or at any season.

The crops are looking fine, and the people are in good spirits. In Florida much money is being made in the cultivation of the early vegetables, but in Georgia and in the valley of the Mississippi, the staple is the money of the country.

As I was passing Pottsville last Friday, the Governor-elect passed over with his party of friends, and told me how the friends of our venerable fellow citizen, Mr. John Fulton, live and die well, had enjoyed the same confidence and esteem of the people that he had so deservedly gained. My best of golden wishes for the good people and all their descendants shall close my meeting letter.

C.

THE WEST PENN SPECIALTIES.

The West Penn Specialties Continue. Manufacturers Purchasing Silverplate, Tea Spoons, Forks and Fancy Goods, &c.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.
Four Mile Run, Pa., August 10, 1868.

In looking over your "way editorial," are you aware that we exist? Are you aware that we are really the center of the great coal growing interest? We fear you may sometimes forget us. I therefore write to remind you that we still live.

We have shipped from this "port" 300 tons of wood this season already, one cargo from having brought 100 tons in this region up to this date.

The greater portion of this year's clip has changed hands—mostly taken by manufacturers, speculators taking hold very cautiously, but the principal part has been bought to order.

The clip averaged three and a half pounds to the fleece—quality better than ever shipped before in this county. The best grower now holds 8,000 pounds, another 4,000, &c.

The grain crop, in consequence of the unusual dry summer, will be nearly a failure. Wheat better than last year. Oats very light. Barley very little sown this season. Corn not one-half the usual crop. Potatoes a failure. Apples and peaches one-half a crop, but poor quality. The hay crop very light and worth ten to fifteen dollars in the field.

Our pastures are literally burnt up, not having rain sufficient for two months past to wet the ground thoroughly.

[We think our correspondent's letter would have been much more interesting had he given the selling prices of wool in that district.]

FROM OIL CREEK.

Grant Club at Tarr Farm—A Spirited Meeting.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.
Tarr Farm, August 7, 1868.

A Grant and Colfax Club was organized at this place last evening. H. S. Dixon was called to the chair, and the following officers were unanimously elected: A. R. Parris, President; J. C. Ivers, Vice President; J. C. Smith, Secretary; S. Naylor, Treasurer, and J. W. Dunlavay, Corresponding Secretary.

The President then introduced to the meeting Mr. Mackey, of Oil City, who addressed them in an excellent manner, showing the inconsistency of the Democratic candidates and their platform, and proving to both Democrats and Republicans that the Grant and Colfax ticket was the only one whose love of his country could vote.

The Committee on Constitution and By-Laws reported a constitution unanimously, but I have found it one of the most comfortable and, aside from my own personal officials as one, the most interesting journeys I ever took in a railroad car. Of course, I never took it in any country or at any season.

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C.

FROM COLORADO.

Proposed Confiscation of the Union Pacific Railroad.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.
Denver, C. T., August 3, 1868.

The Hon. J. Ross Snowden, ex-Speaker of the H. R., Colonel Wm. H. Town, wife and daughter, Captain J. D. V. Dimmitt and H. S. Booker, Esq., of Pennsylvania, are spending the summer at the Home House at Manitou, Soda Springs, at the foot of the Rocky Mountains.

Mrs. Merrill, the wife of Colonel Merrill, of Fort Bridger, who married against the wishes of her friends, was taken away in the hands of a Mormon under the order and sequestration of her father. The lady was an accomplice at all, and the governor of the region, though in bed-mark to be the case, has not been found out to be in connivance in the matter. The lady was married to the minister who had sent her upon.

FROM INDIANA, PA.

The County and the County Seat—The Congressional Contest—Senate Will Vote by the Majority—The Senatorial Election—Opposition to Gen. Beaty Who is—The Old and the New Court House—Father Abbot's Sermons, etc.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.
Indiana, Pa., August 11, 1868.

Allow me to give you a few items about this place, which may be of general interest, but especially as to the condition of the County, in this locality.

The county of Indiana, was formed in 1803, and organized in 1806, and has an area of 775 square miles. In 1810 the first permanent settlement took place, and about this period Farmington Moorhead came from Franklin county, and selected the spot for his home, where the neat and flourishing town of Indiana now stands.

In 1803, the county prison was built, and in 1805 the Court House (considered in that day a handsome edifice) was completed. This building is about being torn down, and in its place a handsome brick, after the Continental order of architecture, will be erected. The contract has been awarded at one hundred and ten thousand dollars for its completion.

The manufactures are not up, two tanneries, one paper mill, one foundries, three planing mills, two breweries, and one knitting machine company works, and one machine shop, &c. Thus being the terminus of the Indiana branch railroad, the facilities for conducting business are greatly increased, as immense quantities of freight are constantly being received and shipped from this point.

The Congressional contest does not attract much attention. With the exception of a few scattering votes, the support for Cowan will be general, and he will carry the district by a majority of about 300.

The Senatorial question has assumed quite an interesting and novel position. The contest of the district nominated Hon. Harry White, one of the ablest lawyers and statesmen of the day, and alleging him for his integrity and manly course in the Senate, and the people have been satisfied with the action of the conferees. Gen. White's opponent at the primary election in this county, Dr. St. Clair, is now talked of as an independent candidate against White. It is said the Democrats will make no nomination, but will support St. Clair, while it is rumored that St. Clair's friends want him to nominate the Democratic candidates. The Democracy, knowing fullest certain in their candidates, are determined to slaughter any one who has the vanity to consent to such a position, and hence have acted upon the first nominated fellow that offered himself.

Not one yet Indiana draws for 2,500 majority, and for the Governor and Colfax, as the nation and soldier, alike, will support those patriots.

The *Register*, the old, reliable, staunch Republican sheet, and representative and defender of the principles of the party, is fighting the contest effectively.

On Saturday last Dr. Bair, one of the oldest citizens and best known of the county, preached the last sermon that will be heard in the old Court House, as it will be pulled down the coming week. Inasmuch as Dr. Bair preached the first sermon in the building, forty-two years ago, it was highly proper that he should be his voice be heard in defense of Christianity upon the eve of its demolition. The court room was crowded, and the old gentleman's words poured into the sermon he preached in 1826. Father Bair is one of the oldest residents of this county, and built the first church that was erected in Indiana. The memory of this venerable gentleman has passed through many eventful scenes, and, now in the meridian of life, has performed perhaps one of his last public acts in this place.

S.

Chemistry of Hay Making.

The excellent grasses that clothe our fields with verdure are very insignificant vegetable growths in contrast with the forest trees whose huge trunks rise in from the hillside and the plain, and below, with their dense foliage, intermingled arms of our fertile lands. In the tiny stalk and leaves of the timothy, clover, redtop, &c., there are rich juices operating, which have been drawn from the treasury of nutriment. These juices are the very precious of life, and from them indirectly, we draw our nourishment. If an subject to chemical analysis these grasses we shall find them to contain all the essential elements of animal growth. But it is not our intention to follow the line of thought, however pleasing or attractive it may be. We wish to make a few brief observations upon the chemistry of curing hay.

Curing hay is, chemically speaking, a distillatory or evaporative process. It is being with succulent vegetable substances, which, in the manner done with the ordinary waters, or the superwater with the ordinary juices. The object is to drive off surplus water, which long the valuable principles in combination, to guard against and interfering substances, and retain all the desirable ones. The experimenter may apply to you his theories how or why he does in the evaporating pans, and turn or parboil the fluids, as the latter may best be kept the shade in the blazing rays of the sun, and gravely inform you that such treatment principles upon which the preservation of perfect curing depends, but we need not go into the details. Certain it is, we cannot tell on all the conditions upon which the production of perfect cured hay depends, but we can safely affirm that we know nearly when we have it, and that it is of as much importance to know when it is not as when it is. Hay cut when it is not fit for curing is worth more in the cow than one half of that which is cut at an improper time and cured in an improper manner.

Grass is not generally cut and cured early enough in the season. The sugar, the gluten, and starch, are in the best condition for preserving, before the planting of the seed commences. The great seed and mass of grass is not in perfection (neither is perfect its seed. The periods of inflorescence and seed bearing are periods of decline in large proportions of costly material. The development of the seed is at the cost of nearly a very different after to that of one of the green leaves. The former are accumulative nothing to the general maintenance of the plant, the latter is stored, as starch, &c., during that previous to flowering, the vegetable power is most active, and large quantities of starch and sugar stored up for use when the growing occasion arrives to form the seed. A tremendous struggle takes place in the plant, when the nutritive principle is diverted by the act of flowering, and transferred to the seed. As soon as it is over, signs of exhaustion appear, and the plant dies. The time to cut grass is before the culminating point is reached, when the nutritive principle pervades every part of the stalk and leaf.

Grass is generally dried too much. The fibrous part becomes hard and tough, and animals do not like it any better than we do cornbread. The nutritive portions are not so readily eliminated, and the waste is much greater in passing through the assimilating organs. It is not necessary to dry hay so thoroughly, in order to preserve it from putrefactive change in the mow. If the weather is fine and warm, it may safely be stored the same day it is cut, provided it is cut out in the early morning, while loaded with dew. If grass could be mown after the dew is gone, and spread upon a dry ground of ground, four or five hours exposure to sun and air, will do it for the best. All moisture proceeding from dew or rain must be removed. They seldom or never spoils from heating in the mow, unless the conditions under which it is stored are extremely unfavorable. The process of drying or curing in the mow proceeds slowly and advantageously if it has a load of the lowest moisture in a dry shed in the open air. A pound of hay well dried in the mow is much better than an equal quantity of the same grass put in the mow in a damp state.

If farmers will observe more carefully, and turn a few simple facts in regard to the importance of late mowing, they can secure the most valuable crops of hay, at less expense, and with much less labor of late making. Let them try it and be convinced for better quality. Let them witness more. Don't be afraid of spoiling hay by storing, if partially cured, and not wet with rain or dew. These suggestions are drawn from experience, and are worthy of regard.—*Journal of Chemistry.*

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The Daily Commercial

CITY MATTERS.

CENTRAL BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Regular Monthly Meeting—Census to be Taken—Financial Reports—Report on Teachers' Salaries Amended and Adopted—The Scheme of the Basic Teachers Fixed.

A regular monthly meeting of the Central Board of Education was held at the room of the Board in the High School building, corner of Sixth and Smithfield streets, yesterday afternoon.

The Board was called to order at half past two o'clock, by Mr. Jared W. Bruce in the chair, and John A. Seipold, Secretary.

The Secretary called the roll, and the following members answered as present: Charlevix, Colvin, Cora, Gorby, Harrison, Lanthorn, Metz, Seipold, Sellers, Wilson and Bruce, President.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

The Secretary presented a communication from the City Controller, relative to the appointment by the Board of a Commissioner of Assessment, for the purpose of taking the census of the children of the city for educational purposes. He thought that if Mayor Blackmore was appointed, the proper course would be to take that gentleman's recommendation.

Mr. Lanthorn moved that the Secretary be directed to ask the Mayor for the name of the person he would appoint to take the census of the city.

Mr. Colvin suggested that perhaps the police would answer more readily than any other class of persons. He thought that if Chief Superintendent Wickersham would be requested to appoint the police for the purpose, and the number and amount of compensation to be allowed, together with time and circumstances, and report to the Board, it would be the best course to pursue.

Mr. Craig seconded the motion and the motion of Mr. Lanthorn was withdrawn.

Mr. Colvin moved that the Superintendent and Secretary be authorized to furnish the enumerators with the necessary blanks and instructions for taking the census. Carried.

Mr. Colvin thought the time came to pay their salaries and the amount of children could be ascertained.

Mr. Seipold said the expense would be considerable. Blanks were now in the act city about eight thousand dollars in debt, and he thought the Board should be careful how it incurred expenses.

Mr. Harrison moved that the matter be referred to the Committee on Finance, with instructions to report at the next meeting. Carried.

Mr. Colvin moved that the Secretary be directed to call the roll of the Board. Carried.

Mr. Craig